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Attorney for Plaintiff
Gerardo Hernandez

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

GERARDO HERNANDEZ,) No.
Plaintiff,)
vs.)
MDN ENTERPRISES, INC. dba SILVER 76;) **COMPLAINT ASSERTING DENIAL OF**
MOHAMED ALOMARI dba NASER MINI) **RIGHT OF ACCESS UNDER THE**
MART; SINGLE AA PROPERTIES, LLC;) **AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**
Defendants.) **FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF,**
) **DECLARATORY RELIEF, DAMAGES,**
) **ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS (ADA)**

I. SUMMARY

1. This is a civil rights action by plaintiff GERARDO HERNANDEZ (“Plaintiff”) for discrimination at the building, structure, facility, complex, property, land, development, and/or surrounding business complex known as:

Silver 76 aka Naser Mini Mart
2400 San Bruno Avenue
San Francisco, California 94134
(hereafter "the Facility")

2. Plaintiff seeks damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorney fees and costs, against MDN ENTERPRISES, INC. dba SILVER 76; MOHAMED ALOMARI dba

1 NASER MINI MART; and SINGLE AA PROPERTIES, LLC (hereinafter collectively referred
 2 to as “Defendants”), pursuant to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42
 3 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) (“ADA”) and related California statutes.

4 **II. JURISDICTION**

5 3. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1333 for ADA
 6 claims.

7 4. Supplemental jurisdiction for claims brought under parallel California law –
 8 arising from the same nucleus of operative facts – is predicated on 28 U.S.C. § 1337.

9 5. Plaintiff’s claims are authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

10 **III. VENUE**

11 6. All actions complained of herein take place within the jurisdiction of the United
 12 States District Court, Northern District of California, and venue is invoked pursuant to 28
 13 U.S.C. § 1331(b), (c).

14 **IV. PARTIES**

15 7. Defendants own, operate, and/or lease the Facility, and consist of a person (or
 16 persons), firm, and/or corporation.

17 8. Plaintiff is substantially limited in his ability to walk, and must use a wheelchair
 18 for mobility. Consequently, Plaintiff is “physically disabled,” as defined by all applicable
 19 California and United States laws, and a member of the public whose rights are protected by
 20 these laws.

21 **V. FACTS**

22 9. The Facility is open to the public, intended for non-residential use, and its
 23 operation affects commerce. The Facility is therefore a public accommodation as defined by
 24 applicable state and federal laws.

25 10. Plaintiff lives less than thirty miles from the Facility and visited the Facility on
 26 or about June 28, 2024 to purchase gasoline for his vehicle and snacks. During his visit to the
 27 Facility, Plaintiff personally encountered barriers (both physical and intangible) that interfered
 28 with, if not outright denied, Plaintiff’s ability to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges

1 and accommodations offered at the Facility. These barriers include, but are not necessarily
2 limited to, the following:

- 3 a) Although the Facility provided a customer parking lot, there were no
4 designated accessible parking stalls. Plaintiff requires a properly
5 configured and identified accessible parking stall and access aisle with
6 the proper dimensions, so that he is ensured sufficient clear space to
7 transfer between his vehicle and wheelchair. Plaintiff wanted to park in a
8 parking stall so that he could go into the store to pay for his gas and shop
9 for refreshments, but had to park at a fuel pump instead.
- 10 b) The route of travel to the Facility entrance appeared excessively sloped,
11 and Plaintiff could tell it would be difficult to wheel to and from the
12 entrance. Accordingly, he waited in the car while his son paid and fueled
13 the vehicle. Plaintiff was unable to shop for refreshments, which was
14 disappointing.

15 11. There may exist other barriers at the Facility which relate to Plaintiff's
16 disabilities, and he will seek to amend this Complaint once such additional barriers are
17 identified as it is Plaintiff's intention to have all barriers which exist at the Facility and relate to
18 his disabilities removed to afford him full and equal access.

19 12. Plaintiff was, and continues to be, deterred from visiting the Facility because
20 Plaintiff knows that the Facility's goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and
21 accommodations were and are unavailable to Plaintiff due to Plaintiff's physical disabilities.
22 Plaintiff enjoys the goods and services offered at the Facility, and will return to the Facility
23 once the barriers are removed.

24 13. Defendants knew, or should have known, that these elements and areas of the
25 Facility were inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with (or deny) access to
26 the physically disabled. Moreover, Defendants have the financial resources to remove these
27 barriers from the Facility (without much difficulty or expense), and make the Facility
28 accessible to the physically disabled. To date, however, Defendants refuse to either remove

those barriers or seek an unreasonable hardship exemption to excuse non-compliance.

14. At all relevant times, Defendants have possessed and enjoyed sufficient control and authority to modify the Facility to remove impediments to wheelchair access and to comply with the 1991 ADA Accessibility Guidelines and/or the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Defendants have not removed such impediments and have not modified the Facility to conform to accessibility standards. Defendants have intentionally maintained the Facility in its current condition and have intentionally refrained from altering the Facility so that it complies with the accessibility standards.

15. Plaintiff further alleges that the (continued) presence of barriers at the Facility is so obvious as to establish Defendants' discriminatory intent. On information and belief, Plaintiff avers that evidence of this discriminatory intent includes Defendants' refusal to adhere to relevant building standards; disregard for the building plans and permits issued for the Facility; conscientious decision to maintain the architectural layout (as it currently exists) at the Facility; decision not to remove barriers from the Facility; and allowance that Defendants' property continues to exist in its non-compliant state. Plaintiff further alleges, on information and belief, that the Facility is not in the midst of a remodel, and that the barriers present at the Facility are not isolated or temporary interruptions in access due to maintenance or repairs.

VI. FIRST CLAIM

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Denial of “Full and Equal” Enjoyment and Use

16. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs, and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.

17. Title III of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment (or use) of goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

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18. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff by denying Plaintiff "full and equal
enjoyment" and use of the goods, services, facilities, privileges and accommodations of the
Facility during each visit and each incident of deterrence.

Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers in an Existing Facility

5 19. The ADA specifically prohibits failing to remove architectural barriers, which
6 are structural in nature, in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable. 42
7 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

8 20. When an entity can demonstrate that removal of a barrier is not readily
9 achievable, a failure to make goods, services, facilities, or accommodations available through
10 alternative methods is also specifically prohibited if these methods are readily achievable. Id.
11 § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).

12 21. Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants can easily remove the architectural
13 barriers at the Facility without much difficulty or expense, that the cost of removing the
14 architectural barriers does not exceed the benefits under the particular circumstances, and that
15 Defendants violated the ADA by failing to remove those barriers, when it was readily
16 achievable to do so.

17 22. In the alternative, if it was not “readily achievable” for Defendants to remove
18 the Facility’s barriers, then Defendants violated the ADA by failing to make the required
19 services available through alternative methods, which are readily achievable.

Failure to Design and Construct an Accessible Facility

21 23. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the Facility was designed and
22 constructed (or both) after January 26, 1993 – independently triggering access requirements
23 under Title III of the ADA.

24 24. The ADA also prohibits designing and constructing facilities for first occupancy
25 after January 26, 1993, that aren't readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with
26 disabilities when it was structurally practicable to do so. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1).

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1 25. Here, Defendants violated the ADA by designing and constructing (or both) the
2 Facility in a manner that was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public –
3 including Plaintiff – when it was structurally practical to do so.¹

Failure to Make an Altered Facility Accessible

5 26. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the Facility was modified after
6 January 26, 1993, independently triggering access requirements under the ADA.

7 27. The ADA also requires that facilities altered in a manner that affects (or could
8 affect) its usability must be made readily accessible to individuals with disabilities to the
9 maximum extent feasible. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2). Altering an area that contains a facility's
10 primary function also requires making the paths of travel, bathrooms, telephones, and drinking
11 fountains serving that area accessible to the maximum extent feasible. *Id.*

12 28. Here, Defendants altered the Facility in a manner that violated the ADA and
13 was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public – including Plaintiff – to the
14 maximum extent feasible.

Failure to Modify Existing Policies and Procedures

16 29. The ADA also requires reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or
17 procedures, when necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, or accommodations to
18 individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications
19 would fundamentally alter their nature. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

20 30. Here, Defendants violated the ADA by failing to make reasonable modifications
21 in policies, practices, or procedures at the Facility, when these modifications were necessary to
22 afford (and would not fundamentally alter the nature of) these goods, services, facilities, or
23 accommodations.

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²⁸ ¹ Nothing within this Complaint should be construed as an allegation that Plaintiff is bringing this action as a private attorney general under either state or federal statutes.

Failure to Maintain Accessible Features

31. Defendants additionally violated the ADA by failing to maintain in operable working condition those features of the Facility that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

32. Such failure by Defendants to maintain the Facility in an accessible condition was not an isolated or temporary interruption in service or access due to maintenance or repairs.

33. Plaintiff seeks all relief available under the ADA (i.e., injunctive relief, attorney fees, costs, legal expense) for these aforementioned violations. 42 U.S.C. § 12205.

34. Plaintiff seeks a finding from this Court (i.e., declaratory relief) that Defendants violated the ADA in order to pursue damages under California's Unruh Civil Rights Act.

VII. SECOND CLAIM

Unruh Act

35. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs, and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.

36. California Civil Code § 51 states, in part, that: All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.

37. California Civil Code § 51.5 also states, in part that: No business establishment of any kind whatsoever shall discriminate against any person in this state because of the disability of the person.

38. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifically incorporates (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA into the Unruh Act.

39. Defendants' aforementioned acts and omissions denied the physically disabled public – including Plaintiff – full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and services in a business establishment (because of their physical disability).

40. These acts and omissions (including the ones that violate the ADA) denied, aided or incited a denial, or discriminated against Plaintiff by violating the Unruh Act.

41. Plaintiff was damaged by Defendants' wrongful conduct, and seeks statutory minimum damages of \$4,000 for each offense.

42. Plaintiff also seeks to enjoin Defendants from violating the Unruh Act (and ADA), and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred under California Civil Code § 52(a).

VIII. THIRD CLAIM

Denial of Full and Equal Access to Public Facilities

43. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs, and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.

44. Health and Safety Code § 19955(a) states, in part, that: California public accommodations or facilities (built with private funds) shall adhere to the provisions of Government Code § 4450.

45. Health and Safety Code § 19959 states, in part, that: Every existing (non-exempt) public accommodation constructed prior to July 1, 1970, which is altered or structurally repaired, is required to comply with this chapter.

46. Plaintiff alleges the Facility is a public accommodation constructed, altered, or repaired in a manner that violates Part 5.5 of the Health and Safety Code or Government Code § 4450 (or both), and that the Facility was not exempt under Health and Safety Code § 19956.

47. Defendants' non-compliance with these requirements at the Facility aggrieved (or potentially aggrieved) Plaintiff and other persons with physical disabilities. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and attorney fees pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 19953.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, and each of them, for:

1. Injunctive relief, preventive relief, or any other relief the Court deems proper.
 2. Statutory minimum damages under section 52(a) of the California Civil Code according to proof.
 3. Declaratory relief finding that Defendants violated the ADA for the purposes of Unruh Act damages.

- 1 4. Attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit.²
- 2 5. Interest at the legal rate from the date of the filing of this action.
- 3 6. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

4 Dated: 03/18/2025

5 MOORE LAW FIRM, P.C.

6 /s/ Tanya E. Moore

7 Tanya E. Moore
8 Attorney for Plaintiff
9 Gerardo Hernandez

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28 ² This includes attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

VERIFICATION

I, GERARDO HERNANDEZ, am the plaintiff in the above-entitled action. I have read the foregoing Complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 03/18/2025 /s/ *Gerardo Hernandez*
Gerardo Hernandez

I attest that the original signature of the person whose electronic signature is shown above is maintained by me, and that his concurrence in the filing of this document and attribution of his signature was obtained.

/s/ Tanya E. Moore